



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Chicago, Illinois  
February 25, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Chicago File 157-572

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE,  
INCORPORATED  
EARNEST THOMAS

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Chicago letterhead memorandum  
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

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of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside  
your agency.

SAC, Washington Field (157-794)

3/9/66

Director, FBI (157- 2466)

1 - Mr. Murphy

**DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INC.  
RACIAL MATTERS**

Enclosed is a copy of an article appearing on Page B-5 of the February 27, 1966, edition of "The Evening Star," published in Washington, D. C., which notes the plan of captioned organization to form an armed chapter of the Deacons of Defense and Justice in Washington, D. C.

Enclosed article notes that Julius Hobson will be as coordinator of the chapter which is to be formed this summer. Hobson is the leader of the Washington branch of Associated Community Teams (ACT).

Enclosure  
1 - New Orleans (157-3290)

NOTE:

The Deacons of Defense and Justice is an armed Negro organization organized in Louisiana for protection against Klan violence. The Deacons have also been active in racial demonstrations in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Associated Community Teams is a militant civil rights organization.

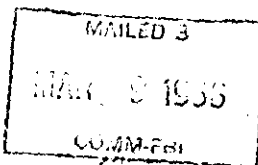
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(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-22-80 BY SP1 JEC/ABR



EX-105

18 MAR 10 1966

MAR 17 1966

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New Orleans

3/14/66

Director, FBI (157-2466)  
(100-441758)  
(100-387728)

1 - Mr. Rushing

DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INCORPORATED  
RACIAL MATTERS

SPARTICIST  
SECURITY MATTER - SWP

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-17-80 BY SP4 JRM/TC

[redacted] and [redacted]  
called at the Bureau on 3/10/66 and expressed concern over  
what they termed a close liaison between Spartacist and  
the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated.

[redacted] said that his sources had indicated that  
Spartacist is collaborating with and helping to finance the  
Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated. He noted  
also that Spartacist had made frequent favorable references  
to Robert F. Williams. Williams is a Negro racist who  
fled to Cuba in August, 1961, to avoid a kidnapping trial  
and is now a Bureau fugitive. He has since carried on a  
violently anti-United States propaganda campaign through  
a radio program called "Radio Free Dixie," which is broad-  
cast into the southern part of the United States from  
Cuba, and through the publication of a newsletter entitled  
"The Crusader," which is introduced into the United States  
through a source in Toronto, Canada.

[redacted] speculated that Spartacist may be receiving  
funds from Cuba through Williams and he wanted to know if  
Williams' broadcasts revealed any favorable comments regarding  
Spartacist and the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated,  
in Louisiana. He wondered if any public source material  
was available concerning the above.

TDR:fhd (8)

REC-83

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAR 17 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to New Orleans

RE: DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INCORPORATED

SPARTICIST

157-2466

100-441758

100-387728

Contact [REDACTED] and advise him that based upon available information regarding the Williams' broadcasts no comments appear concerning either Spartacist or the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated. At that time, advise [REDACTED] that we would like any information he has available regarding Spartacist and the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated, that would be of interest to this Bureau. Properly compile any information furnished.

NOTE:

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] called at the Bureau and furnished the above information to Inspector [REDACTED] and Section Chief [REDACTED].

Date: 3/16/66/

(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

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DATE 7-22-98 BY SP4/STP

b7C

1CCATY LHM 902940



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535

March 16, 1966

DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND  
JUSTICE, INCORPORATED (DDJ)

The source mentioned in this memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

"The Sunday Star", a weekly Washington, D. C., newspaper, issued February 27, 1966, page B-5, had an article captioned "Negroes Plan Armed Unit On Rights". The article stated the "Deacons for Defense and Justice" (DDJ), planned to form an armed chapter of the DDJ in Washington, D. C., with Julius Hobson, leader of a Washington organization called Associated Community Teams (ACT), as acting coordinator of the new chapter of DDJ. This had been announced at a meeting held in Radio Station WUST Music Hall, Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1966.

The March 13, 1966, issue of "The Washington Post", a weekly Washington, D. C., newspaper, on page B-6, had an article captioned "Brutality, Laid To Police By Pickets".

The above article reported that eight members of the Washington, D. C., group of ACT, picketed the Fifth Precinct, 500 E Street, S. E., of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), on March 12, 1966. Julius Hobson, Chairman of ACT led the pickets and according to the article, stated the eight pickets were ACT members and that two of them also belonged to "Deacons For Defense". The two "Deacons" were helping the forming of a Washington chapter to protest police brutality, according to Hobson's comments.

On March 15, 1966, a source advised that Julius Hobson, Chairman of the Washington, D. C., chapter of ACT is of the following opinion regarding the "Deacons For

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-22-80 BY SP1 gal/fk

157-2466-116

ENCLOSURE

10 DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE,  
11 INCORPORATED (DDJ)  
12

13 Defense" mentioned in the two newspaper articles:  
14

15 Some of the comments made on February 26, 1966,  
16 at the rally sponsored by ACT at the WUST Radio Hall were  
17 deliberately made to create the impression that the  
18 "Deacons For Defense" would organize in Washington, D. C.,  
19 with Hobson as acting coordinator. There is no "Deacons  
20 For Defense" organization in Washington, D. C, nor is  
21 such a group to be organized in D. C. An understanding  
22 to that fact exists between Ernest Thomas, a leader of  
23 the "Deacons For Defense", Chicago, Illinois, and Julius  
24 W. Hobson. Thomas would like to organize such a group  
25 in D. C, but will abide by Hobson's desires that the  
26 Deacons stay out of the D. C. area. Hobson does not want  
27 a group that advocates arming its members.  
28

29 The source stated further as follows:  
30

31 Julius Hobson was one of the eight ACT pickets  
32 who marched in front of the Fifth Precinct Station of the  
33 MPD, on March 12, 1966, protesting police brutality in  
34 Precinct Number Five. Hobson was very angry concerning  
35 the incorrect information attributed to Hobson in the  
36 "Washington Post" issue of March 13, 1966, page B-3. The  
37 article indicated Hobson had said two of the eight ACT  
38 members were members of the "Deacons For Defense" and were  
39 to form a Washington chapter of the "Deacons For Defense".  
40 Hobson denied ever making such a statement to a newsman  
41 or anyone else. Hobson stated ACT, to his knowledge, has  
42 no members who belong to "Deacons For Defense" of which  
43 Ernest Thomas is an organizer.  
44

45 The source also recalled as follows:  
46

47 Recently a Negro family in MPD Precinct Number  
48 Five, had a wedding reception. Members of the MPD forced  
49 their way into the reception and created a disturbance  
50 while making arrests. This resulted in accusations that  
51 the MPD used brutality. "High Up" officials of the MPD  
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9 DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE,  
10 INCORPORATED (DDJ)  
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13 then refused to hold a hearing to determine whether the  
14 police were at fault. The general feeling among Negroes  
15 is that the MPD should have an open hearing regarding the  
16 foregoing incident in order to bring out the true facts.  
17 The Negroes in the MPD Precinct Number Five, feel the MPD  
18 officials have "white washed" the entire incident. ACT  
19 plans to demonstrate at Precinct Number Five on March 19,  
20 1966, in furtherance of ACT's protest against the "police  
21 brutality" as displayed at the wedding reception. The pro-  
22 tests will continue until the MPD agrees to discuss  
23 "Police Brutality".  
24

25 ACT does not desire a large number of pickets at  
26 Precinct Number Five. A large group is difficult to  
27 control and could get out of hand. ACT desires that only  
28 ACT members, willing to abide by Hobson, will be welcome to  
29 future picket lines.  
30

31 The source also stated as follows:  
32

33 The references to ACT and Deacons For Defense on  
34 the signs carried by the ACT pickets on March 12, 1966,  
35 were made to create a feeling that the "Deacons" are coming  
36 to D. C. to organize. This hint of possible alliance was  
37 deliberate and psychological which had the approval of  
38 Ernest Thomas. It does not exist. Hobson believes these hints  
39 may bring about changes in the attitudes displayed by the  
40 privileged toward those less fortunate as it regards jobs,  
41 housing, freedom from police brutality.  
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-2466) (100-441753) DATE: 3/23/66  
(100-387728)

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-3290) (100-17230) (88-3588)

SUBJECT: DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE,  
INCORPORATED  
RACIAL MATTERS

SPARTICIST  
SECURITY MATTER - SWP

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-12-88 BY SP8 JLM

Re Bureau letter 3/14/66.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] contacted on March 21, 1966, by SA [REDACTED]  
and [REDACTED] was advised that based upon available  
information regarding the broadcasts of ROBERT  
WILLIAMS, no comments appear concerning either Spartacist  
or the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated.  
[REDACTED] was also advised that the Bureau would like  
to have any information he has available regarding  
Spartacist and the Deacons of Defense and Justice,  
Incorporated, that would be of interest to the Bureau.

[REDACTED] stated that if he received any  
information he felt was of interest to the Bureau he  
would be happy to make the information available to  
the Bureau. He stated that he was trying to obtain  
information regarding the Spartacists and had received  
some information from the House Committee (House Com-  
mittee on Un-American Activities) on March 21, 1966.  
He did not state what the information was, but appeared  
to be a clipping from a newspaper and a copy of a pub-  
lication apparently put out by the Spartacist.

[REDACTED] asked that the following be  
specifically called to the attention of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and stated that [REDACTED] would un-

2 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - New Orleans

EBL/cmg  
(4)

8 MAR 24 1966

SUBJ

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10  
11 NO 157-3290  
12 EBL:cmg  
13  
14

15 stand; he, [REDACTED], has "learned since in Washington,  
16 D. C., through a source, that the big money shipment  
17 came into country from Canada several months ago and  
18 ended up in Atlanta, Ga."  
19

20 Any information furnished by [REDACTED] will  
21 be submitted to the Bureau under appropriate caption.  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1400 - 2121 Building  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203  
March 15, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

b7C  
[REDACTED] also known as  
DEACONS FOR DEFENSE AND JUSTICE

On December 13, 1965, [REDACTED] made available  
literature in the possession of the subject, known  
member of the Deacons for Defense and Justice, and  
the names and addresses of the following organizations  
are being set forth, where available:

b7C  
b7D

JOHN BROWN COMMORATION COMMITTEE  
100 West 82nd Street  
New York 24, New York  
Telephone 362-4954

Officers: OF

Dorothy Pitman - Chairman

Jacqueline Frieder - Secretary

Deloris Costello - Treasurer

William Pitman - Co-ordinator

Partial List of Sponsors:

[REDACTED] b7C

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-22-80 BY SP1 pef/jk

157-2466-119

ENCLOSURE

Re:

Deacons for Defense and Justice b7C

[REDACTED]

SPONSOR

b7C

DEACONS FOR DEFENSE AND JUSTICE

Henry Robert Austan, Bogalusa, Louisiana

Charles Sims, Bogalusa, Louisiana

Address for DEACONS FOR DEFENSE AND JUSTICE  
New York Chapter  
271 West 125th Street  
New York 27, New York

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

Deacons for Defense and Justice

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW ORLEANS</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW ORLEANS</b>	DATE <b>3/28/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>11/10/65 - 3/15/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INC., aka. Deacons for Defense and Justice, Inc.</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA [REDACTED] b7C</b>	CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RM</b> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 1/10/66  
at New Orleans.

-P-

LEADSNEW ORLEANS DIVISION

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1501/17138  
REASON: FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 3-28-00

AT BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

Will continue to maintain contact with informants and sources in order to follow pertinent activity of the DDJ.

AT JONESBORO, LOUISIANA

Will maintain contact with informants and sources and follow pertinent activities of the DDJ.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

⑨ - BUREAU (157-2466) (RM)

5 - NEW ORLEANS (157-3290)

SEE COVER PAGE B FOR OTHER  
COPIES

## Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY	ACSL, C. I. OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.		CRD, WAO, TRS.
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD.	7/6/66
How Fwd.	HOW FWD.	(Carrier)
By	BY:	[REDACTED]

Notations

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) [REDACTED]  
DATE [REDACTED]

55 APR 21 1966

1 per 9029+0

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EJC: jmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Birmingham (157-1446) (RM) (INFO.)  
1 - Chicago (RM)(157-572) (Info.)  
1 - Cleveland (157-490) (RM) (Info.)  
1 - Jackson (157-3465) (RM) (Info.)  
1 - New York (157-1561) (RM) (Info.)  
1 - Philadelphia (157-1638) (RM) (Info.)  
1 - ICG, New Orleans (RM)  
1 - Secret Service, New Orleans (RM)

(c)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



INFORMANTS (CONTINUED) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(request)

## ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified confidential because information furnished by APTU could possibly identify the APTU source. The report is also classified confidential because information contained therein has been drawn from a confidentially classified report of the DIO, First Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts.

The overlap in the investigative period as related to referenced report was necessitated by the receipt of information from auxiliary offices after referenced report was prepared.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO 157-3290  
EJC:jmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Information copies of this report are furnished to the designated offices because these offices are either currently conducting investigation into local chapters of the DDJ or it is anticipated that these offices will have investigative activity in the future. Leads in this connection are being handled between auxiliary offices and the Office of Origin as required.

Copies of this report are being furnished to ICG and Secret Service, New Orleans.

D\*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ICG, New Orleans (RM)  
1 - Secret Service, New Orleans (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED] b7C Office: NEW ORLEANS  
Date: March 28, 1966

Field Office File No.: NO 157-3290

Bureau File No.: 157-2466

Title: DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INC.

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] b1

-P-

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) [REDACTED]  
DATE 8/19/69 [REDACTED]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 gcl / ft 7-23-80  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2-2  
DATE OF REVIEW 3-28-80

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

DETAILS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Characterizations of the organizations mentioned herein are a part of the appendix section of this report.

CHAPTERS OF THE DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INC. (DDJ)

Bogalusa, Louisiana, Chapter

[REDACTED] b1 (c)  
chapter in Bogalusa has the following active members:  
CHARLIE SIMS, President; ROYAL BURRIS, Vice President;

[REDACTED] b7

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1 (c)  
in Bogalusa and Jonesboro have been in an agreement and are presently making an attempt to regain control of the church interests of the DDJ.

[REDACTED] b1 (c)  
President of the DDJ in Jonesboro, Louisiana, is now one of the Jonesboro chapter.

Ferriday, Louisiana, Chapter

[REDACTED] b1 (c)

[REDACTED] b7 b

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

██████████ said that for the past six or seven weeks, the Ferriday chapter has not been too active and that about the only thing that the Deacons have been doing prior to that time was patrolling the Negro area at nighttime. ██████████ said that during the past month or so, no one wanted to patrol the area at nighttime because they were wasting money on gas. ██████████ said that the chapter has financial problems and has been unable to buy gas to enable the members to patrol. ██████████ said that to his knowledge, the Ferriday chapter has had no meetings during the past month and that it appears to him that the chapter will not stay together for any length of time.

Homer, Louisiana, chapter

On January 5, 1966 ██████████ at Homer, Louisiana, advised on January 5, 1966 that the last meeting of the DDJ at Homer was on December 14, 1965. He said that there were only a few men at this meeting. He stated ██████████ that no weapons of any kind have been purchased.

██████████ on March 4, 1966 stated that the chapter has been very inactive and that a meeting scheduled for February 8, 1966 had been canceled due to bad weather and lack of interest. ██████████ stated that the organization does not own any guns, and there are no plans to purchase any guns.

Minden, Louisiana, Chapter

██████████ Minden, Louisiana, advised on January 18, 1966 that there does exist a chapter of the DDJ in Minden.

On March 2, 1966 ██████████

██████████ advised that the Minden chapter of the DDJ was organized on January 1, 1966 and that the chapter has weekly meetings at the headquarters of the Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE) in Minden.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] stated that he has been informed by the DDJ leaders in Jonesboro, Louisiana, that a charter will be filed for the Minden chapter. He further stated that the chapter does not own any firearms and has no intention of purchasing any weapons and that the main purpose of the chapter is to assist local police by observing Civil Rights activities and furnishing the names or license numbers of anyone who bothers Civil Rights workers.

New Orleans, Louisiana, Chapter

[REDACTED] (C)

Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, Chapter

[REDACTED] b1 that there is (C) no chapter of the DDJ in Plaquemines Parish as yet but that [REDACTED] of Bootville, Louisiana, is attempting to organize a chapter. (C) b7

[REDACTED] b1 that [REDACTED] (C) b7 and ABERNETHY WOOD, head of the New Orleans chapter, have attempted to organize a chapter in Plaquemines Parish and that if successful, the chapter would probably be located at Buras, Louisiana.

Tallulah, Louisiana, Chapter

[REDACTED] b1 that a chapter (C) of the DDJ has been established at Tallulah but that he had no further information about this chapter.

On February 23, 1966 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised there is no chapter of the DDJ in Tallulah.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] stated that in June, 1965, ERNEST THOMAS, Jonesboro, Louisiana, attempted to organize a DDJ Chapter at Tallulah [redacted] told THOMAS there was no need for a chapter since the Negroes could rely on the local police to take whatever action which would be appropriate.

Attempts to organize DDJ chapters in Mississippi

[redacted] that there (c) b1 are currently three areas in Mississippi where attempts are being made to form chapters of the DDJ; namely, Hinds County, Holmes County, and Edwards, Mississippi. (c) [redacted] that CHARLES SIMS, ROYANN BURRIS, [redacted], and [redacted], all members of the DDJ in Bogalusa, have visited the above areas, in Mississippi, for the purpose of forming a DDJ chapter. [redacted] that the Jonesboro chapter of the DDJ was the chapter designated to form other chapters outside of Louisiana and that there appeared to be a power struggle between Jonesboro and Bogalusa chapters with regard to forming chapters in Mississippi.

Columbia, Mississippi, Chapter

[redacted] b1 that he (c) understands a chapter of the DDJ has been formed at Columbia, Mississippi, but that he has no further information concerning this chapter.

Natchez, Mississippi, Chapter

[redacted] b1 that a chapter (c) of the DDJ has been formed at Natchez but that he has no further information concerning this chapter.

On November 10, 1965 [redacted] b7 b7

[redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he had been informed that on the previous day an individual representing the Doctors For Defense and Justice appeared as a speaker at the College of San Mateo, San Mateo, California. At the time of the speaker's appearance, a handbill was passed out to those in attendance indicating the organization is located at 318 North Pine Street, Natchez, Mississippi. A copy of the handbill was made available, and it is set forth as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO 157-3290  
EJC:jmp

"DACONS FOR DEFENSE AND JUSTICE

"319-North Pine Street

Natchez, Mississippi

"October 23, 1965

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"Because of recent violence in Natchez and Adams County, it became necessary for the Negro citizens to organize a chapter of Deacons for Defense and Justice. The purpose of this organization is to protect the lives and property of the Negro citizens from hooded night riders and members of such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, whose objective is to deprive the Negro of his civil rights by violence, intimidation, bombing and other violent acts.

"We are in need of funds to purchase such items as Walkie Talkies, Radio Equipment, Uniform Equipment and Cars that are radio equipped to patrol the Negro neighborhood. Any contribution that you give will be greatly appreciated. Make all checks, money orders payable to the Natchez Sportsmen Club. The name "Sportsmen Club" is used in order to obtain a Mississippi state charter.

"Yours truly,

"NATCHEZ CHAPTER OF DEACONS FOR  
DEFENSE AND JUSTICE

"JACKIE JACKSON, PRESIDENT"

██████████ stated that based on information he had received, no mention was made of purchase of guns in the leaflet; however, during the course of the speaker's appearance, he indicated that any donations received would be used among other things for the purchase of firearms for self-defense.

██████████ stated that the leaflet contained a telephone number 369-7747 which was to be called for further information.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On November 10, 1965

[redacted] College of San Mateo, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that on the previous day an individual had appeared as a speaker on the campus from captioned organization. He stated that the appearance had been cleared by the college; however, he knew nothing of the details of the talk.

[redacted] College of San Mateo, advised on November 10, 1965 that on the previous day Thomas Stokes, representing the Deacons for Defense and Justice had appeared as a speaker on the campus. [redacted] stated that Stokes' appearance was unsponsored; however he had been introduced by the Chairman of the Faculty-Student Civil Rights Club and had been in the company of [redacted], a student at the College of San Mateo. [redacted] stated that at the time Stokes requested permission to speak on the campus, a check had been made by the college with responsible personnel of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Through this organization, they had been advised that the Deacons for Defense and Justice were legitimate and responsible individuals; however, they personally did not agree with the goals or their program use of arms for self-defense. As a result, it was decided by college officials to permit Stokes to speak; however, permission to appeal for funds was denied.

[redacted] stated that he was present during the entire speech by Stokes and that after listening to his talk, he was convinced that Stokes was sincere and felt that he made a good impression. He advised that Stokes' statements appeared to be responsible with the exception of one statement in which he indicated that the Ku Klux Klan had infiltrated "every phase of American Government."

[redacted] stated that Stokes respected the college's request that he not appeal for funds; however, during the question and answer period, he did state that the men in the organization carried but would not use them first but would defend their lives if necessary. Stokes was asked where he obtained firearms, and he replied that this information was secret and that he could not tell.

[redacted] further stated that there was no direct statement that donations would be used for the purchase of firearms; however, based on the questions asked Stokes, it would be possible for someone to believe this was implied.

7  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INCORPORATED.

[REDACTED] stated that actually there was no organization of the Deacons of Defense and Justice in the Natchez area [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Columbia, Mississippi [REDACTED] advised on October 29, 1964 that he has made inquiries concerning the Deacons of Defense and Justice and he has received no pertinent information concerning the organization.

[REDACTED] Walthall County, Mississippi, advised that he has contacted numerous sources in his county and around Tylertown, Mississippi and he has obtained no information that chapters of the Deacons of Defense and Justice are being organized.

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[REDACTED] b1 that to his (c) knowledge, there are no chapters formed within the state of Mississippi. The source was recontacted on January 7, 1966, and he advised he has obtained no pertinent information regarding the Deacons of Defense and Justice.

[REDACTED] b1 that there is (c) no Deacons of Defense and Justice organization in the state of Mississippi.

[REDACTED] b1 that there (c) is no organization or chapters in existence in the state of Mississippi. This source advised he is in daily contact with Negro civil rights workers.

On January 17, 1966 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1 b2 stated that there is no local chapter nor has he made any attempt to establish a chapter in the San Mateo County area.

[REDACTED] intended to send funds raised to Natchez. [REDACTED] stated that the Deacons organization is a protective organization for Negro people in the South, and that it is within the boundaries of law and order and cooperates with law enforcement. He identified the speaker who appeared at the College of San Mateo as JAMES STOKES rather than THOMAS STOKES as was initially reported and stated that STOKES is from Natchez, Mississippi.

Huntsville, Alabama, Chapter

[REDACTED] b1 that CHARLIE (c) STOKES, President of the DDJ in Bogalusa, has claimed that a chapter of the DDJ has been formed at Huntsville, Alabama. [REDACTED] he did not know if this was true (c) b1

Eutaw, Alabama, Chapter

[REDACTED] b1 (c)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

On January 26, 1966 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] had been in Greene County attempting to recruit members for the DDJ movement.

Chicago, Illinois, Chapter

On January 6, 1966 and January 31, 1966 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that there was no information which would indicate that a chapter of the DDJ has been formed in Chicago.

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] that he has no information which would indicate that a chapter of the DDJ had been formed in Chicago.

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] that no(c)  
information had come to his attention which would indicate that a chapter of the DDJ had been established in Chicago.

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] that he had no(c)  
information which would indicate that a chapter of the DDJ had been formed in Chicago.

New York, New York, Chapter

The "Workers World", Vol. 7, Number 20, dated October 14, 1965, contained an article indicating that RICTUE (RICQUE) LeSEUR, a friend of the Deacons in New York announced that he had opened an office of the Friends of the Deacons of Defense and Justice at 271 West 125th Street, Room 209, New York City. 11/7/

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (c)

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Cleveland, Ohio, Chapter ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] b1  
(c)

AUSTAN gave a speech about the Deacons, and a collection was taken up.

[REDACTED] b1  
(c)

[REDACTED] b1  
(c)

FUND RAISING EFFORTS BY DEACON LEADERS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- A. Association with Subversive Groups
- B. Inflammatory Statements by Deacon Leaders

[redacted] that a rally (c) for the DDJ was held on October 25, 1965 at the Emanuel AME Church, 37 West 119th Street, New York. [redacted] that (c) b1 about 300 people were present to hear CHARLES SIMS, head of the DDJ. [redacted] however, that SIMS was not present (c) since it was necessary for him to return to the South for a court appearance on October 25, 1965.

[redacted] b1 that on December 17, 1965 CHARLES SIMS spoke to about 75 people at 115 University Place, New York. Source stated that SIMS, who was identified as Chairman of the DDJ, spoke about Negro jobs and Negro voting in the South and that he would return to the South to get on the picket line. Source said that SIMS was relating that his automobile had been broken into and that he had lost all of his clothing. A contribution of \$158 was given to SIMS, who said that this money would not go to buy guns.

[redacted] b1 that on December 18, 1965 leaflets were being distributed in the Harlem section of New York City, which advertised a speech to be given by CHARLES SIMS, head of the DDJ at the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, 122nd Street and Mt. Morris Park on December 18, 1965.

[redacted] b1 that on (c) December 3, 1965 the fund raising party for the DDJ was held at the residence of MARY KOCHIYAMA. Source said about 150 people attended a party and that one of the Deacons addressed those present. He described the organization of the DDJ in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and stated that the Negroes had armed themselves in Bogalusa to protect themselves from the Ku Klux Klan. b7

[redacted] advised that on December 10, 1965 a lecture was given on the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and its work in the "Black Belt" (Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia). The speakers were CHARLES SIMS, President of the DDJ, and CLOVE SELLERS, National officer of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

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SIMS described the Deacons as a group organized for the defence of the Negroes against Ku Klux Klan attacks throughout the South. SIMS, when questioned on the possibility of a rebellion by the Negroes in the South, replied that even if he were in favor of a rebellion, the time is not right. SIMS also said that if the Federal, State, and local authorities will not protect the rights of the Negroes in the South, the Deacons would manufacture their own law.

[REDACTED] b1 that CHARLES (c) SIMS representing the DDJ was guest speaker on a radio program known as "The Listening Post" on radio station WDAS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. SIMS in his talk stated that while the Deacons will not start trouble, they did not intend to sit down. He stated there were about 40 to 45 chapters of the DDJ and claimed that white brutality and terrorism will vanish. SIMS stated that if the radio audience cared to contribute, they could send their contribution to CHARLES SIMS, 1220 Oak Street, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

[REDACTED] b1 that CHARLES (c) SIMS, head of the DDJ, was principal speaker at a meeting held at the residence of MARTHA RUCCA, 3736 N. Carre, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 13, 1965. Source said that the meeting was not sponsored by any local organization and that about 50 individuals attended the affair. SIMS as principal speaker gave a history of the DDJ since it was formed in March, 1965, and pointed out that since the Deacons have armed themselves in Bogalusa, the Klan has not held any Klan rallies in Bogalusa.

[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] (c)

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1 (C) that a meeting was held at the Masonic Temple, East 105th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, on December 19, 1965, which featured CHARLES SIMS, a leader of the DDJ. Source stated that DON FREEMAN, chairman of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) spoke on self-defense and that SIMS spoke after FREEMAN. Source said that SIMS talked about defending the community and Civil Rights workers and claimed that if the Klan armed themselves, then the Negroes have the right to do the same.

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

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[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1 that EARNEST THOMAS, Vice President and Regional Organizer of the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated (DDJ), was the speaker at the meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) held on February 18, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois.

THOMAS stated that the DDJ was formed at Jonesboro, Louisiana, in July, 1964, for the purpose of protecting Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) workers in Louisiana who were being beaten and sometimes murdered by the "red necked sheriffs." THOMAS said that in one week the DDJ had 500 armed Negroes.

THOMAS referred to the Civil Rights demonstrations as a "game" and said that he cannot understand people who demonstrate for their rights and said they should take what is rightfully theirs. THOMAS did not specifically mention how people should take what is rightfully theirs.

THOMAS said that the anti-poverty legislation was enacted just to placate and "sugar coat" the Negro. The only people who will benefit from this legislation are the "fat politicians; they get the cream while the masses get the non-fat milk." He ridiculed education as being the solution of the Negro problem because he knows that many Negroes with college degrees are nothing but janitors.

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THOMAS claimed that 50 per cent of the soldiers in Viet Nam are Negroes and stated "I guess the power structure feels if they can kill off seven or eight million of us that will solve the problem." The power structure ought to arm the Negroes in the South and solve the problems there before taking on international problems.

THOMAS stated that he foresees a black revolution in Chicago this summer and that the Federal Government better do something to solve the problems of the Negroes or it will not be safe for white people to go through Negro neighborhoods. He mentioned the Watts Riots in Los Angeles and said the Jews were exploiting the Negroes, and the Negroes probably burned stores and records so that the Jews would not know what Negroes owed money to them.

THOMAS said that Chicago is going to be the headquarters for the northern area of the DDJ and stated they have 62 chapters of the DDJ strategically located so that whenever necessary they can apply pressure if necessary. He said they have a broad base of operations and if he is ever killed, there will be someone to takeover the leadership. He said that if he is killed, there will be a retaliatory act, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and for every one of them that are killed, three of the best whites will die. He added that they are not going to bow to the power of anyone or anyone else.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WEAPONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On December 20, 1965 a representative of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, U.S. Treasury Department, Los Angeles, California, advised that no further information had been received concerning the shipment of machine guns from a Czechoslovakian firearms manufacturer to the DDJ. This was in reference to information received by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit (ATTU) at Los Angeles, California, which indicated that the Deacons at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, allegedly received on July 19, 1965, 420 machine guns which had been manufactured in Czechoslovakia. The ATTU representative said it may take several months to obtain the details of this transaction.

[REDACTED] b1  
had learned that there was in existence an article, not further described, which requested individuals to send 10 cents to HENRY AUSTIN, 1210 Ann Street, Bogalusa, Louisiana, to purchase bullets for the DDJ.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The Sunday Star," a weekly Washington, D.C., newspaper, issued February 27, 1966, page B-5, had an article captioned "Negroes Plan Armed Unit On Rights." The article stated the "Deacons for Defense and Justice" (DDJ), planned to form an armed chapter of the DDJ in Washington, D.C., with JULIUS HOBSON, leader of a Washington organization called Associated Community Teams (ACT), as acting coordinator of the new chapter of DDJ. This had been announced at a meeting held in Radio Station WUST Music Hall, Washington, D.C., on February 26, 1966.

The March 13, 1966 issue of "The Washington Post," a weekly Washington, D.C., newspaper, on page B-6, had an article captioned "Brutality, Laid To Police By Pickets."

The above article reported that eight members of the Washington, D.C., group of ACT, picketed the 5th Precinct, 500 E Street, S.E., of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), on March 12, 1966. JULIUS HOBSON, Chairman of ACT led the pickets and according to the article, stated the eight pickets were ACT members and that two of them also belonged to "Deacons For Defense." The two "Deacons" were helping the forming of a Washington chapter to protest police brutality, according to HOBSON's comments.

[REDACTED] b1  
that JULIUS HOBSON, Chairman of the Washington, D.C., chapter of ACT is of the following opinion regarding the "Deacons For Defense" mentioned in the two newspaper articles:

Some of the comments made on February 26, 1966, at the rally sponsored by ACT at the WUST Radio Hall were deliberately made to create the impression that the "Deacons For Defense" would organize in Washington, D.C., with HOBSON as acting coordinator. There is no "Deacons For Defense" organization in Washington, D.C., nor is such a group to be organized in D.C. An understanding to that facts exists between ERNEST THOMAS, a leader of the "Deacons For Defense," Chicago, Illinois, and JULIUS W. HOBSON. THOMAS would like to organize such a group in D.C., but will abide by HOBSON's desires that the Deacons stay out of the D.C. area. HOBSON does not want a group that advocates arming its members.

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The source stated further as follows ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JULIUS HOBSON was one of the eight ACT pickets who marched in front of the Fifth Precinct Station of the MPD, on March 12, 1966, protesting police brutality in Precinct Number Five. HOBSON was very angry concerning the incorrect information attributed to HOBSON in the "Washington Post" issue of March 13, 1966, page B-6. The article indicated HOBSON had said two of the eight ACT members were members of the "Deacons For Defense" and were to form a Washington chapter of the "Deacons For Defense." HOBSON denied ever making such a statement to a newsmen or anyone else. HOBSON stated ACT, to his knowledge, has no members who belong to "Deacons For Defense" of which ERNEST THOMAS is an organizer.

The source also recalled as follows:

Recently a Negro family in MPD Precinct Number Five, had a wedding reception. Members of the MPD forced their way into the reception and created a disturbance while making arrests. This resulted in accusations that the MPD used brutality. "High Up" officials of the MPD then refused to hold a hearing to determine whether the police were at fault. The general feeling among Negroes is that the MPD should have an open hearing regarding the foregoing incident in order to bring out the true facts. The Negroes in the MPD Precinct Number Five, feel the MPD officials have "white washed" the entire incident. ACT plans to demonstrate at Precinct Number Five on March 19, 1966, as furtherance of ACT's protest against the "police brutality" as displayed at the wedding reception. The protests will continue until the MPD agrees to discuss "Police Brutality."

ACT does not desire a large number of pickets at Precinct Number Five. A large group is difficult to control and could get out of hand. ACT desires that only ACT members, willing to abide by HOBSON, will be welcome to future picket lines.

The source also stated as follows:

The references to ACT and Deacons For Defense on the signs carried by the ACT pickets on March 12, 1966, were made to create a feeling that the "Deacons" are coming to D.C. to organize.

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This hint of possible alliance was deliberate and psychological which had the approval of ERNEST THOMAS. It does not exist. ROBSON believes these hints may bring about changes in the attitudes displayed by the privileged toward those less fortunate as it regards jobs, housing, freedom from police brutality.

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FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM,  
aka. Militant Labor Forum

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that the Forum is a paper organization set up by the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP), Chicago, Illinois, for Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members and sympathizers. Open meetings held under the auspices of this Forum are geared to be the activities that the SWP is pursuing at a particular time, e.g., unemployment, election campaign, Cuba, segregation, etc.

SUZANNE BUCH, a CBSWP member, is in charge of the Forum and schedules meetings under the name of the Forum in order to conceal the SWP sponsorship of same. The meetings of the Forum generally are held at Chicago SWP headquarters although the Forum, in the past, has sponsored other affairs, such as meetings, socials, and picnics held at other locations.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



APPENDIX

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 3, 1965, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

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NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred  
to as the Muslim Cult of Islam,  
Aka. Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 7, 1965, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1965 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Nation" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 3, 1965, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his program.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -  
NEW YORK LOCAL.

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local (NYL) of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded during 1938 in New York City.

A second confidential source stated on April 8, 1964 that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of Robert F. Williams, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding Williams, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, Williams fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana.

This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

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A P P E N D I X

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

(CONFIDENTIAL)

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of Don Freeman described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." Freeman served as RAM Chairman, with Maxwell Stanford, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with Freeman since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with Freeman's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River, and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

1.REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE  
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The July-August, 1964, issue of "Spartacist," in its masthead describes this publication as follows: "... published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KU KLUX KLAN

The Ku Klux Klan has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~X~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana  
March 28, 1966

Title:

DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INC.

Character:

RACIAL MATTERS

Reference

Report of SA [REDACTED] b7C  
at New Orleans, Louisiana dated  
March 28, 1966.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past:

[REDACTED] b1  
insufficient to judge the reliability of his information. (C)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



FBI

Date: 3/31/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-2466)

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-794) (RUC)

DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND  
JUSTICE, INC. (DDJ)  
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of an LHM, also  
2 copies for Chicago and 2 copies for New Orleans.

Copies of the LHM are being disseminated to Secret  
Service and local military intelligence agencies.

[REDACTED] gave his information to SA [REDACTED]

WFO is conducting no additional investigation concern-  
ing the DDJ as [REDACTED] stated there is no DDJ organization in the  
District of Columbia and has no plans to organize in the District  
of Columbia.

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 2) ENCLOSURE  
2 - Chicago (Encs. 2) (157-572) (RM) (Info)  
2 - New Orleans (Encs. 2) (157-3290) (RM) (Info)  
6 - WFO

(1 - 157-801) ([REDACTED])

(1 - 157-237) (Liaison Sources)

(1 - 157-433) (Possible Violence EX-100)

(1 - 157-425) (ACT)

(1 - 157-528) ([REDACTED])

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SEE

DIR: SLS

DEPT: ISD, CRD, [REDACTED]

(13)

DATE FORW: 4/5/66

HOW FORW: SLS

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BY: [REDACTED]

Approved: [Signature]

4 APR 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

DATE 7-23-80 BY SP1 [REDACTED]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

March 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND  
JUSTICE, INCORPORATED (DDJ)

An article appeared on page B-1 of the March 30, 1966, issue of "The Washington Post and Times Herald", a daily Washington, D. C., newspaper, captioned "Bogalusa Unit Plans Move to D.C.," authored by William Raspberry. A copy of the article is attached.

The article by Raspberry indicated that the DDJ planned to establish a chapter in Washington, D. C., and he questioned the plans for such a move. The article stated that according to Julius W. Hobson, "militant leader of ACF and a prospective Deacon," the move to the area was due to increasing brutality on the part of police officers and the failure of officials to punish it. Hobson, according to the article, said that the Deacons could probably recruit as many as 300 to 400 men in the Washington, D. C., area, and it was Hobson's theory that Negroes must organize to strike back at brutal officers.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-23-80 BY SP1/jk/157-2466-121  
ENCLOSURE

b7C  
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DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND  
JUSTICE, INCORPORATED (DDJ)

[REDACTED] stated that DDJ has no organi-  
zation in Washington, D. C., and has no plans to organize here.  
[REDACTED] stated he is not a member of the DDJ.

"The Washington Post and Times Herald," dated March 31,  
1966, page A-20, contained a letter signed "Julius W. Hobson,  
Chairman of ACT and friend of the Deacons of Defense." A copy  
of the article is attached. In the letter Hobson denied that  
he had told Raspberry or any other newspaper reporter that  
Hobson thought the Negro citizens of the District of Columbia  
should arm and attack the policemen.

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

# Bogalusa Unit Plans Move to D.C.

## 'Deacons' Protest Alleged Police Brutality Here

By William Raspberry

The Deacons for Defense and Justice, organized a year ago in Bogalusa, La., to retaliate for white attacks on Negroes, have been branching out and plan to establish a chapter here. Already they claim scores of active chapters in several Southern states. They reportedly are moving north as well.

The Deacons insist their purposes are purely defensive—to protect the Negro community against white violence. Primarily they have operated in the South, striking back at the Ku Klux Klan and protecting civil rights demonstrations.

Why are they coming to Washington, where demonstrators almost never are subjected to violence and where there has been no reported Klan activity?



Raspberry

According to Julius W. Hobson, militant leader of ACT and a prospective Deacon, it is because of increasing brutality on the part of police officers and failure of officials to punish it.

He blamed brutality for two recent jail-cell suicides and cited the case of a wedding party melee in southeast Washington during which seven persons, including four policemen, were injured. Hobson said the judge in that case "upheld the police before he even heard the witnesses." He said there have been "five or six people to die in jail recently, and the only explanation we get is from the police who put them there."

NOT ONLY can Negroes not expect justice from officials in cases of brutality, said Hobson, but "the middle-class Negro leadership acquiesces in this mistreatment by sitting on these committees." Hobson himself sat for two years on the Police Chief's Citizens' Advisory Committee, which during that time "took a hundred cases (of alleged brutality) and never did anything about them."

He finally quit the committee.

As to the Deacons, Hobson's theory is that since neither the Police Department, the courts nor the Complaint Review Board acts with sufficient vigor against allegations of police brutality, Negroes must organize to strike back at brutal officers.

It is a dangerous theory. It is one thing for a Negro in Bogalusa to take a shot at a fleeing car whose occu-

pants have just fired into his home. It is quite another for an armed group to go running for a policeman because they have heard rumors of brutality.

ASKED ABOUT the danger of a misguided attack on an officer who had used force to maintain a legitimate arrest, Hobson noted that the "police make a lot of mistakes; the people will make a lot of mistakes too." He didn't appear to be unduly bothered by the prospect.

Hobson said the Deacons probably could recruit as many as 300 to 400 "good men" in the Washington area. It will be difficult to tell whether that estimate is high. While the Deacons operate more or less openly in Bogalusa, they have been inclined to secrecy in other areas.

Capt. Thomas Herlihy, head of the Police Department's Special Investigations Squad, said he was aware that officials of the Deacons for Defense had been to Washington and were scheduled to return this week. He said, however, that the information given him indicated that the Washington group would be essentially a fund-raising organization to support Deacon chapters in Chicago and elsewhere.

Herlihy said he had no knowledge of Minuteman activities in Washington, but for Hobson the fact that the FBI uncovered a Minuteman rifle range and training site last year in northern Virginia is reason enough for Negroes here to arm themselves. The Minutemen are a militant group who say they train themselves against a "Communist" takeover of the U.S.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE POST 2-3-88 BY SP1 SK/lt ENCLOSURE

B-1 Date 3/30/66  
Washington, D.C.

157-2466-121

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*Hobson on the Deacons*

I would like to make the following observations about "Potomac Watch," William Raspberry's article appearing in the March 30 issue, and dealing with the organization of a D.C. chapter of the Deacons for Defense.

I categorically deny that I have told Mr. Raspberry or any other newspaper reporter that I think the Negro citizens of D.C. should arm and attack the policemen of this city. However, I did say to Mr. Raspberry that I think there is widespread police brutality practiced with official sanction against the black citizens of this city. I further stated that the black community should organize to combat this brutality.

As to what the Deacons for Defense are going to do here, I refused to discuss that with Mr. Raspberry, and referred him to Ernest Thomas, executive vice president of the Deacons who is now in Chicago.

JULIUS W. HOBSON,  
Chairman of ACT and friend  
of the Deacons for Defense.  
Washington.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
- HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

THE WASH. POST & TIMES HERALD  
Washington, D.C.

Page 120 Date 3/31/66

157-2466-121  
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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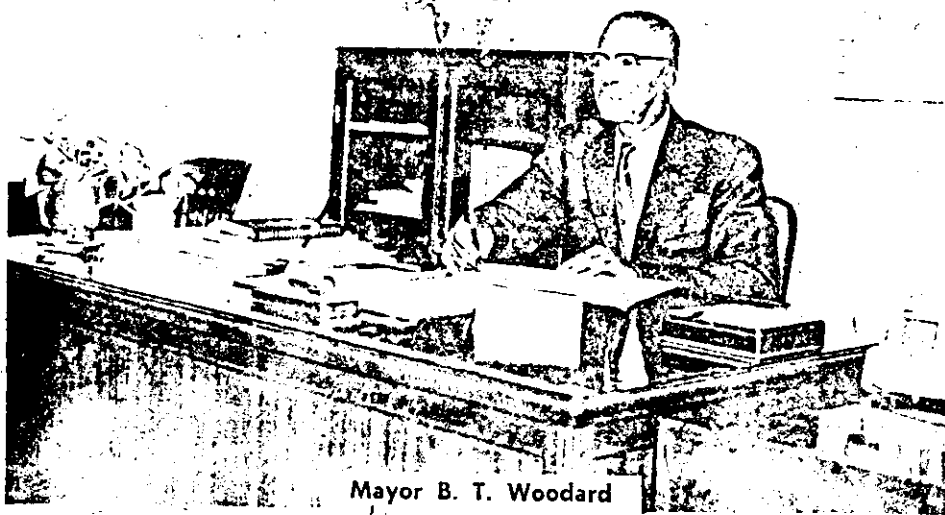


Town Hall

TOWN OF  
**GRAMBLING**

**"Home Of Grambling College"**

Grambling, Louisiana



Mayor B. T. Woodard

## Greetings

Welcome to Grambling! We, the officials and citizens of the Town of Grambling, are exceedingly proud of the growth, continuing development, and bright potential of our community.

Better than anyone else, we know that life here is full and rich; we know that the social, cultural, and civic climate is of the best, and we firmly believe that we reside, labor, and play in one of the finest places in this great state and nation.

With the publication of this brochure, it is our hope that you gain a quick but thorough introduction to the Town of Grambling. Using it as a guide, we trust that you will come to appreciate our community and its fine citizens to the fullest extent.

In this connection, please be assured that you are completely welcome to our town and that we sincerely feel that your presence here will add considerably to the tenor of life in this beloved community.

Your complete comfort and pleasure are always our enduring aim; your slightest wish, therefore, shall be to us a propelling command. Call upon us, any of us, if necessary to insure the success of your visit. Be assured that you will be served to the best of our ability; for not only do we want you here now, we want you to want to come back again—and again.

B. T. WOODARD  
Mayor, Town of Grambling





President R. W. E. Jones

## Greetings

To those of us who call Grambling home, as I have been privileged to do for the past 35 years, there is no place anywhere exactly like the Town of Grambling.

Many towns, of course, make a similar claim, but we of Grambling have the word of too many of the citizens of these other towns not to believe that there is a special something called "the Grambling spirit".

What this spirit springs from is not alone the scores of fine residences dotting the landscape here and there and the hundreds of fine citizens who reside therein.

It springs not alone from the fact that Grambling College, considered by many as one of the most unique and fastest growing institutions of higher learning in America, is located here nor that it contributes in no small measure to the ebb and flow of Grambling life.

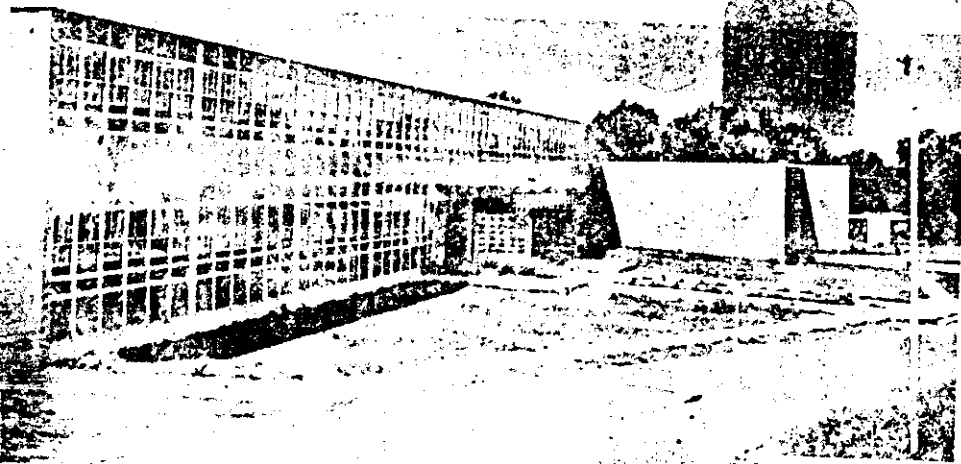
Nor does the spirit spring from the fact that Grambling is one of the few all-Negro incorporated towns in the nation, as distinctive an achievement as that is.

Rather, we believe, the Grambling Spirit springs from a happy combination of all of these and, above all, from the happy existence of community-wide warm heartedness, cooperation, understanding, and service.

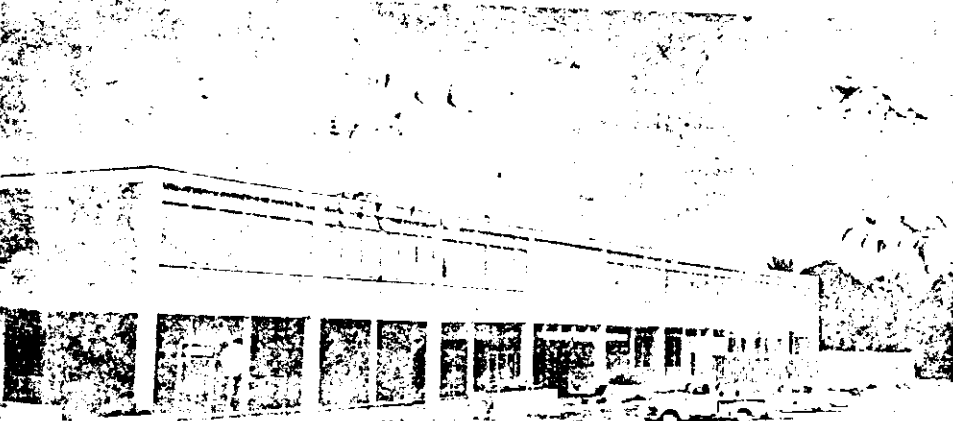
We do not hesitate, therefore, to tender you a warm welcome to the Town of Grambling. We think you will find that the Grambling Spirit compels us to take you to our hearts. We, in turn, hope that you will take us to yours.

R. W. E. JONES, President  
Grambling College

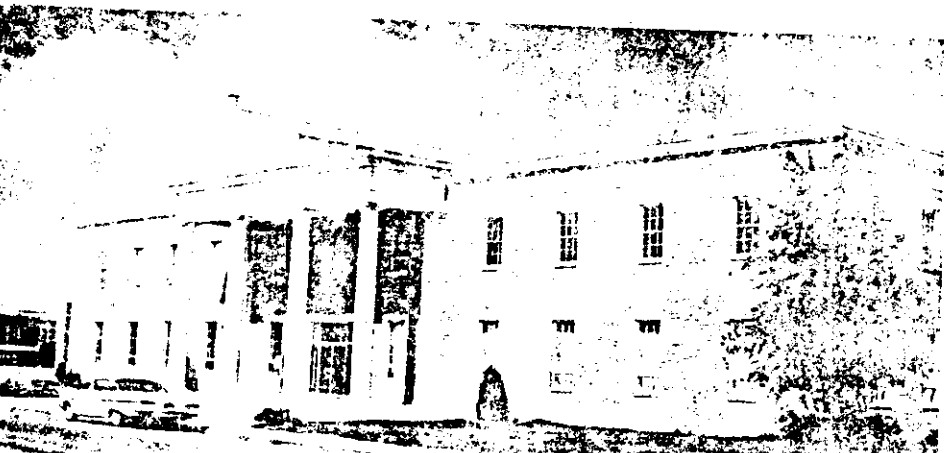
# Grambling College —



Science Building



College Library



Faurer Student Union



W. E. Downs  
Councilman



B. T. Woodard  
Mayor



Ruth Bradford  
Councilwoman



L. D. Land  
Councilman



E. T. Turner  
Councilman



Fred Ellis  
Councilman



W. L. Garner  
Clerk



Levis T. Jackson  
Marshal



F. M. Lloyd  
Inspector



A. C. Carpenter  
Street Comm.



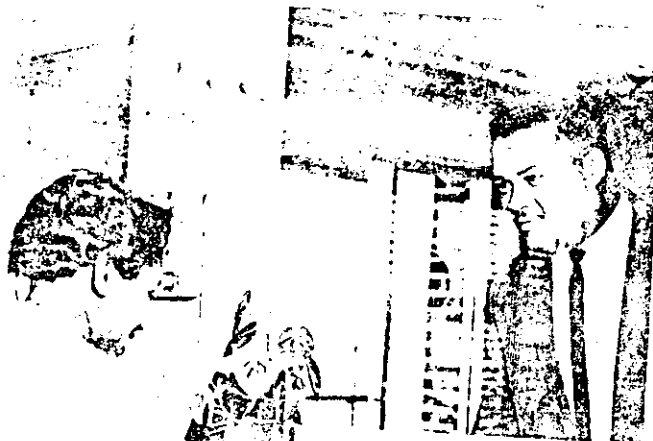
Charlene S. Greene  
Sec'y - Bookkeeper

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Town Council

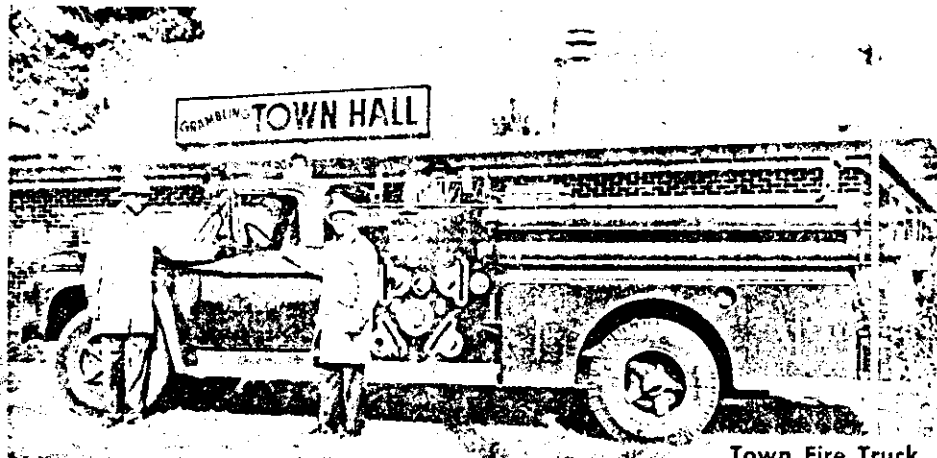


Office Clerk Receiving Payment

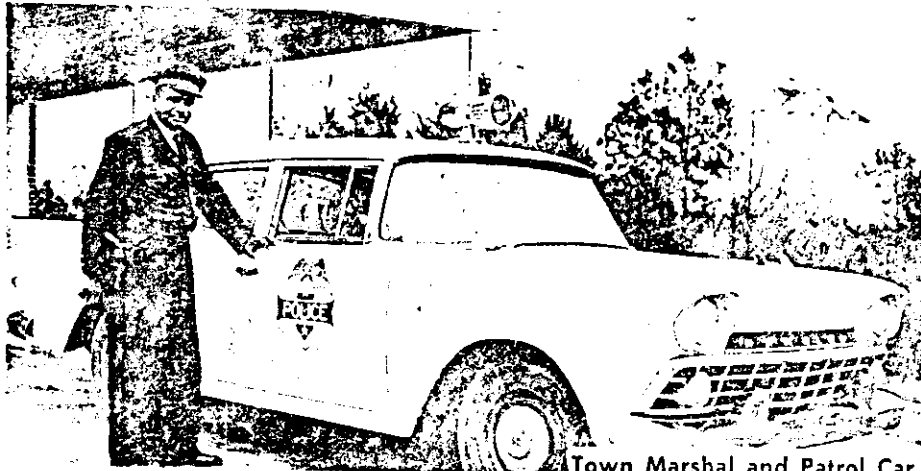


Mayor and Utility Inspector

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4 **Good Protection —**  
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19 Town Fire Truck



35 Town Marshal and Patrol Car



Marshal and City Jail

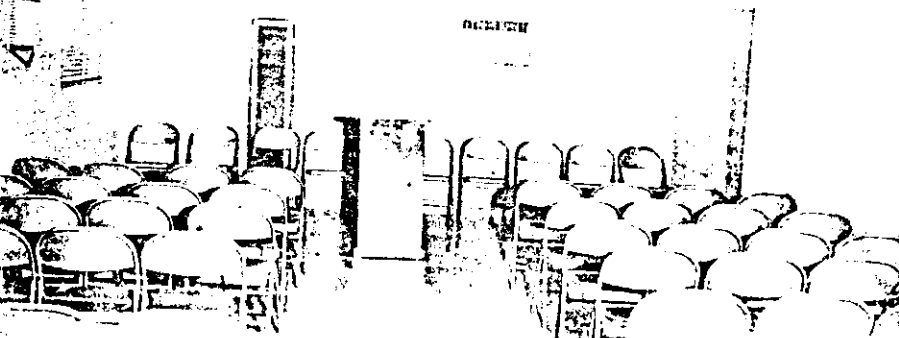
Free Election —



Voting Commissioners



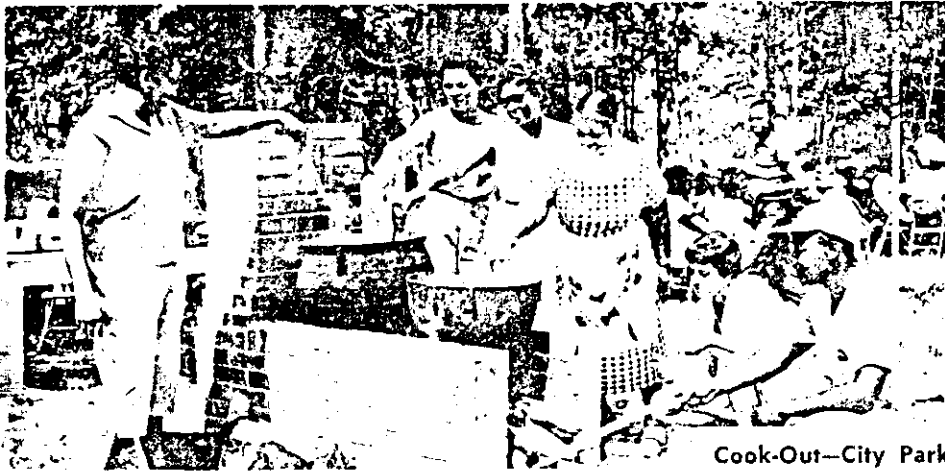
Instructions for Voting Machine



Auditorium—City Hall



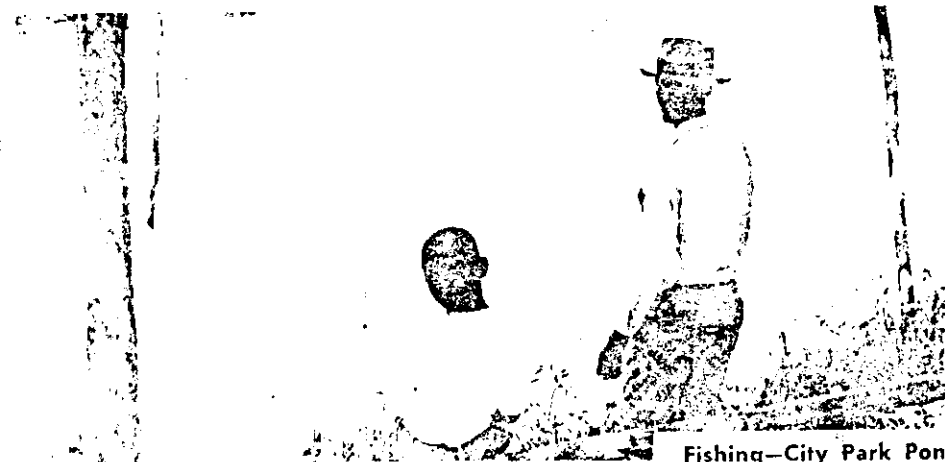
Recreation —



Cook-Out—City Park

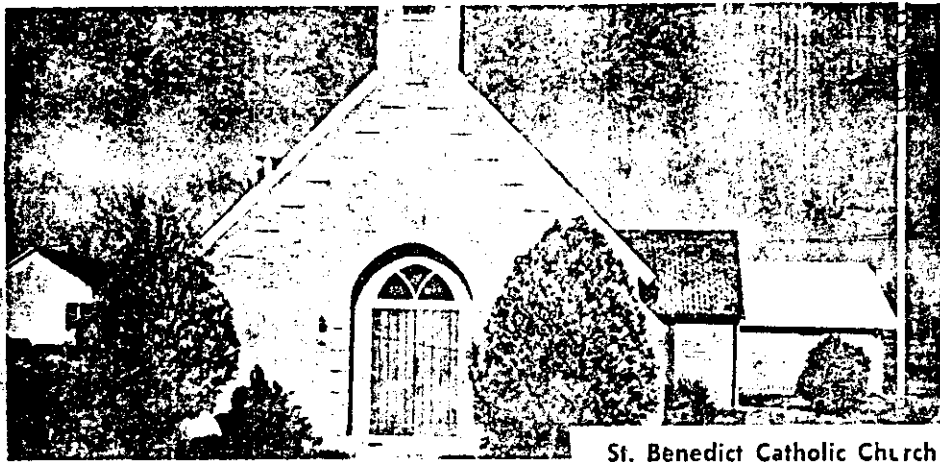


Riding—City Park

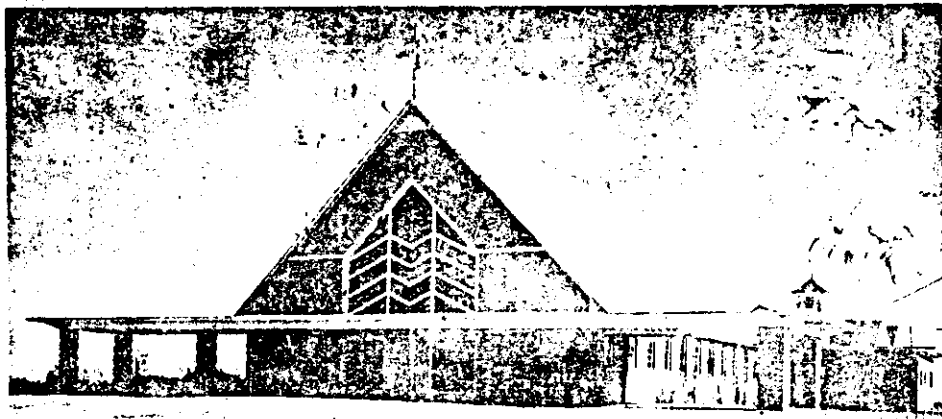


Fishing—City Park Pond

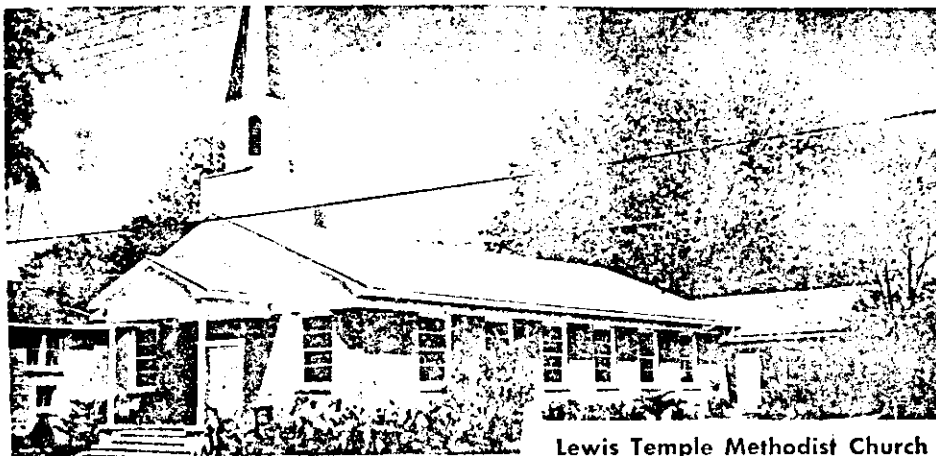
Religion —



St. Benedict Catholic Church



New Rocky Valley Baptist Church



Lewis Temple Methodist Church



Business Establishments —



U. S. Post Office



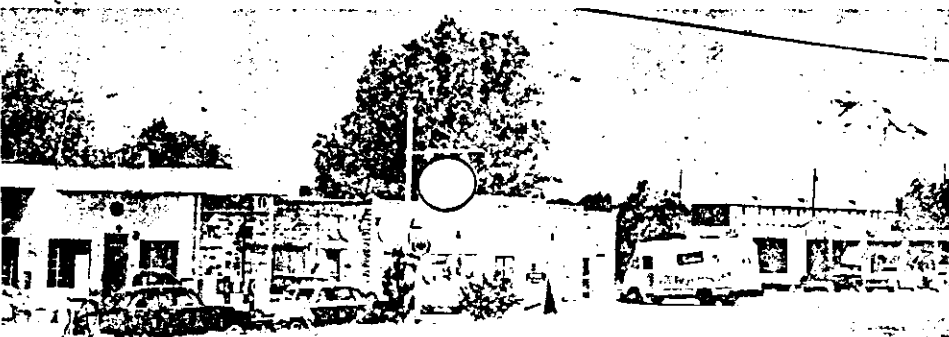
Main Street



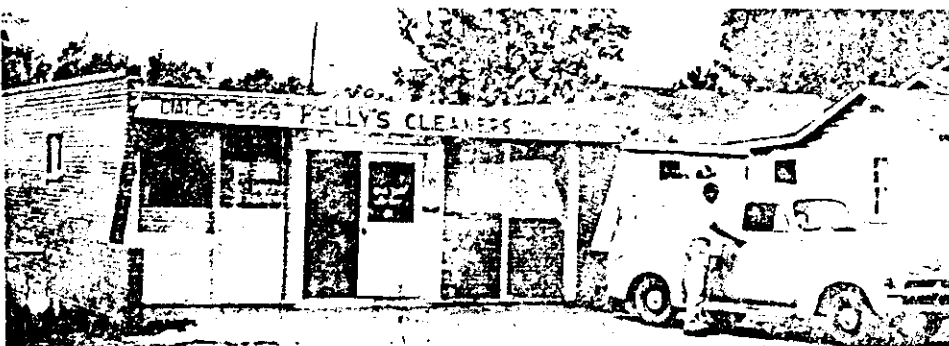
Businesses



Main Street

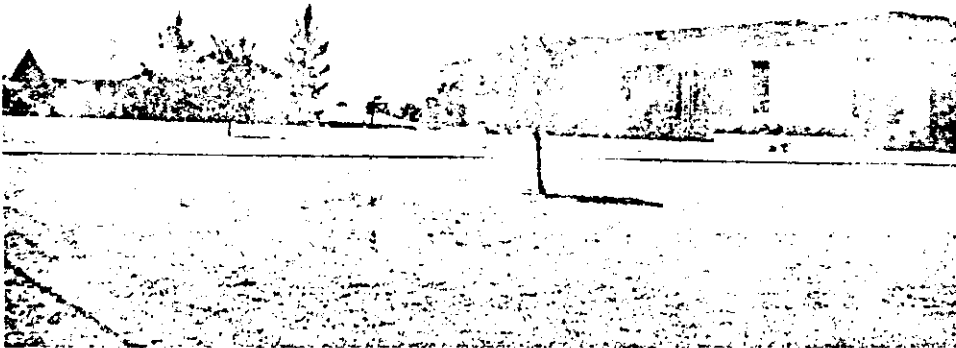
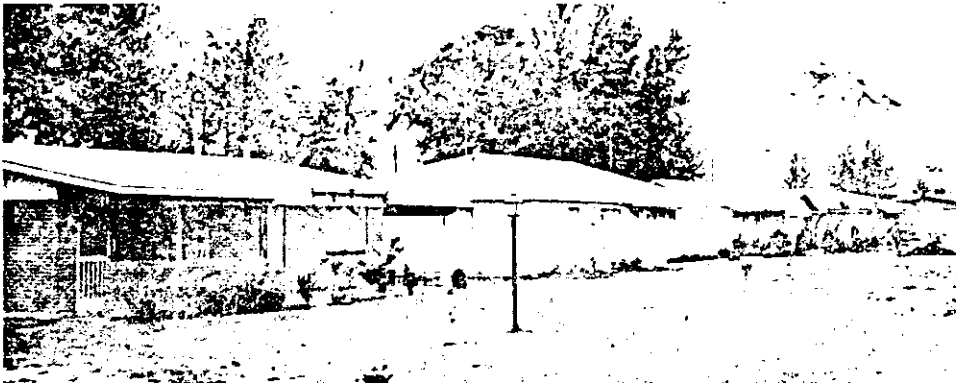
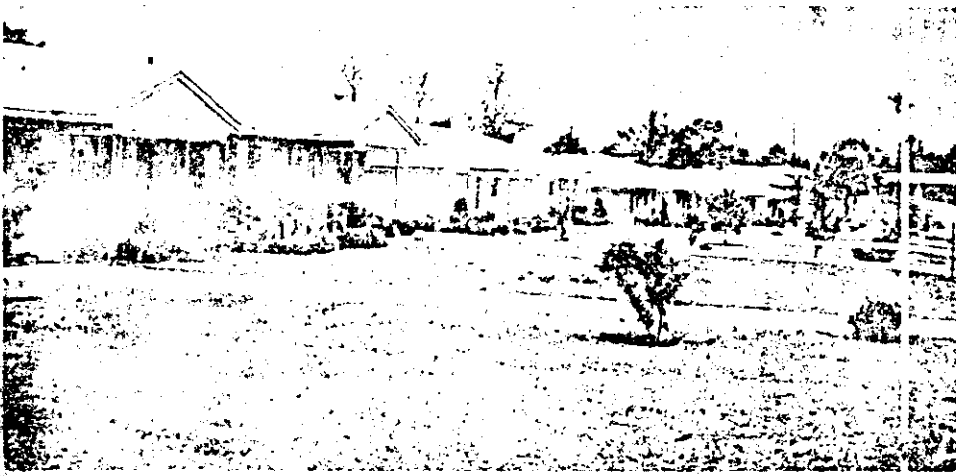


South Main Street



Businesses

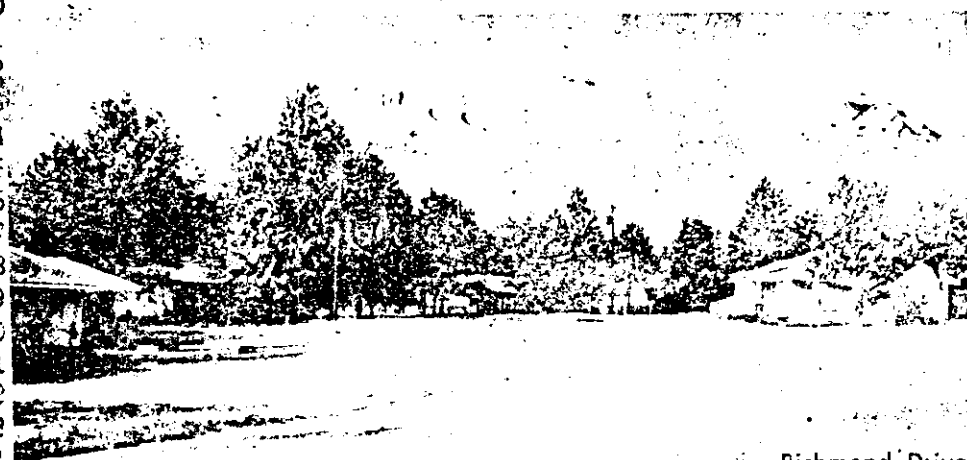
3 Fine Homes -



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3 **Fine Homes —**  
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Washington Street

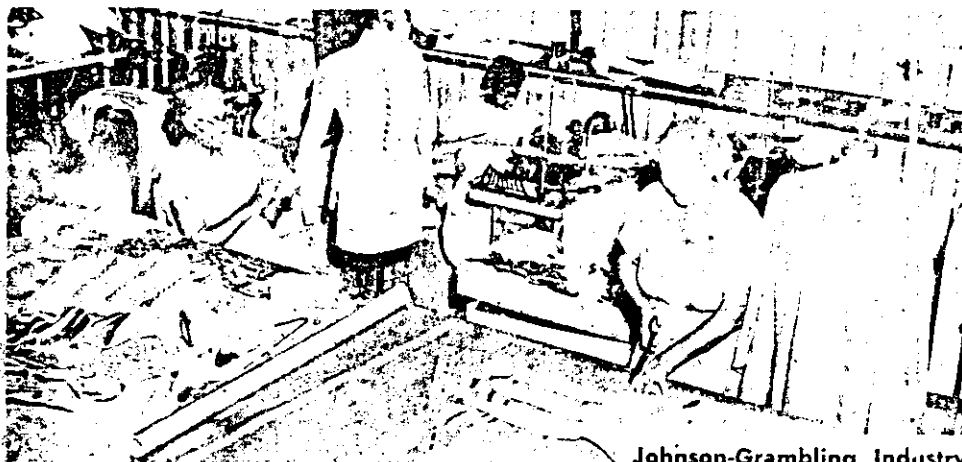


Richmond Drive



Continuously Building

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3 **Business and Industry -**  
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Johnson-Grambling Industry



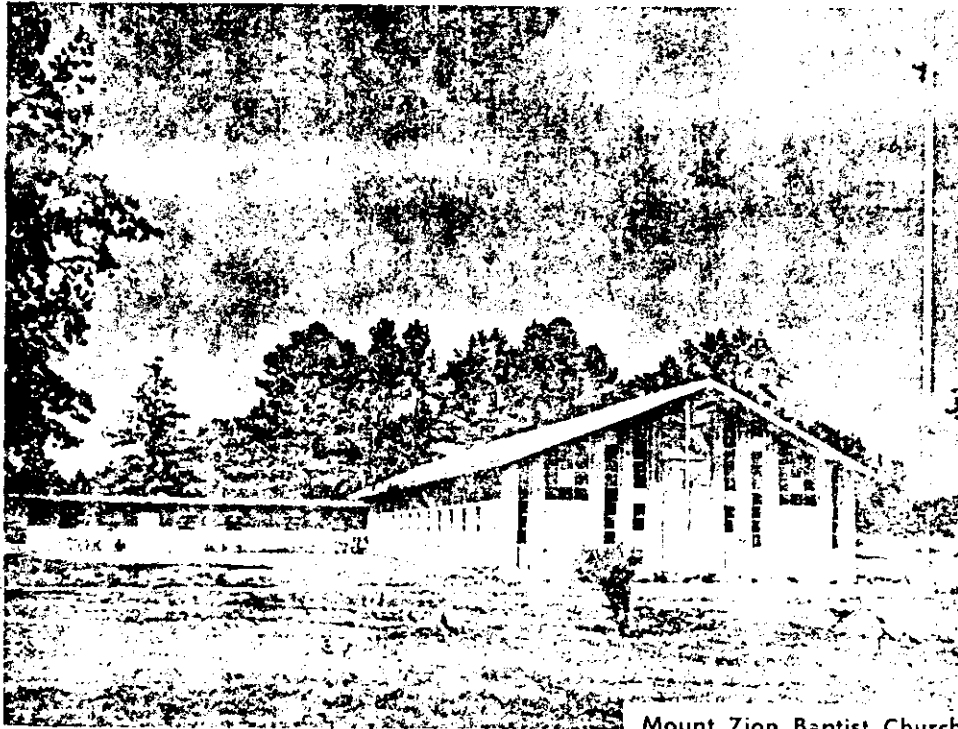
Shoe Repairing



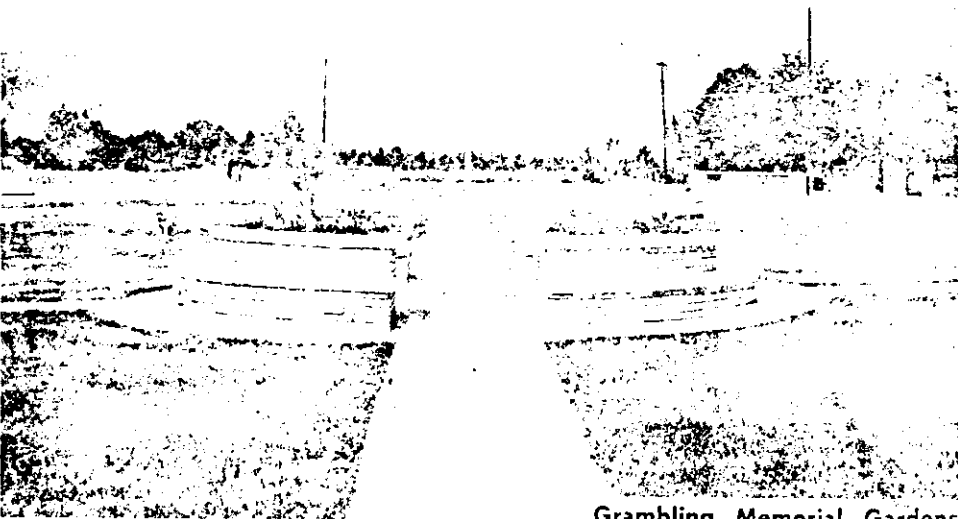
Automotive Mechanic



3 Beyond The Limits



Mount Zion Baptist Church



Grambling Memorial Gardens

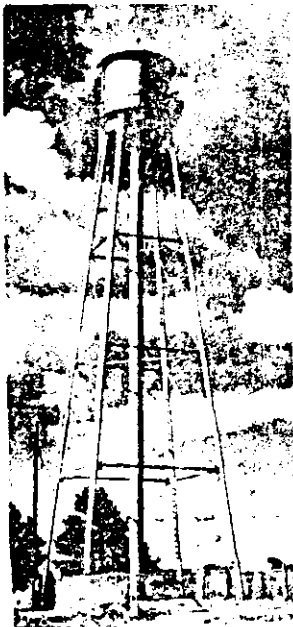
2  
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4 A town is more than a place on a map. A town  
5 is more than a set of census bureau statistics. It is  
6 more than a location from whence someone came  
7 or to whence someone is going. It is more than  
8 houses and roads and institutions. A town is people—  
9 people, human beings, living, working, learning,  
10 playing.

11 Grambling has a noteworthy record of being a  
12 people-centered town. The efforts of its leaders in  
13 the past were so directed, and all current plans are  
14 geared to making and keeping Grambling a good  
15 place for people to live.

16 Organizations like the Grambling Improvement  
17 Association are working continuously to insure good  
18 housing for Grambling citizens, to secure agencies  
19 and industries which will provide employment outlets,  
20 and to give direction to recreational development.

21 A thriving Federal Credit Union is working  
22 steadfastly to provide area citizens the opportunity  
23 to establish financial strength for themselves and to  
24 provide a source of help in time of need.

25 Grambling College steadfastly lends its assist-  
26 ance and leadership to all worthwhile community  
27 endeavors, and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Grambling  
28 work unceasingly to coordinate the efforts for betterment on the part of all  
29 individuals and agencies and to sponsor those legal pathways to progress for  
30 which it is responsible.



31 Grambling Water Supply  
32



Grambling Water Supply

33 In addition to an expanding city-maintained rec-  
34 reation park, the area abounds with good fishing  
35 and hunting regions for those who like these recrea-  
36 tional pursuits. Swimming facilities are available in  
37 nearby Ruston and on the Grambling College campus.  
38 Three standard movie theatres and one drive-in op-  
39 erate in the Grambling environs. Dozens of outstand-  
40 ing cultural attractions open to the general public  
41 are sponsored on the college campus each year along  
42 with many first-rate games in football, basketball,  
43 and baseball.

44 Social and fraternal groups of wide description  
45 and broad purpose abound in the community.

46 In regard to medical services, close ties have  
47 long been maintained between the Grambling Col-  
48 lege Infirmary and the Grambling Community. A  
49 hospital, three clinics, and numerous physicians, sur-  
50 geons, and dentists are available in the Grambling  
51 area.

52 Continuous efforts are being made by the offici-  
als of the Town of Grambling, civic and educational  
agencies, and various leaders to the end that the  
people of Grambling may have life and have it  
more abundantly.

# History Of Grambling

The beginnings of Grambling actually go back to the establishment of Lincoln Parish in 1873 from portions of Jackson, Union, Claiborne, Bienville and Ouachita parishes when cotton growing became increasingly profitable in the area and many modest farms were developed in the region.

The birth of Ruston occurred in 1884 when a subdivision of 80 acre, belonging to a large landowner named Robert E. Russ was laid out as a townsite by the VS & P Railroad (Illinois Central) in exchange for a right-of-way through the Russ property. The VS & P mainline ran from Shreveport to Vicksburg and around the turn of the century one P. C. Grambling established a sawmill near the present site of Grambling. The Railroad established a spur and way-station to service the timber business and the stop was named for Mr. Grambling.

The sawmill soon went out of existence, but meanwhile several small businesses had been established, churches built, and in 1901, the North Louisiana Colored Farmer's Relief Association, made up of more than fifteen hundred persons from five parishes, set about establishing an industrial school. The Association contacted Tuskegee's Booker T. Washington and secured on August 4, 1901, the services of Charles P. Adams, who founded the Colored Industrial and Agricultural School of Lincoln Parish in the Allen Green Community just north of the present location of Grambling. The history of Grambling has been linked almost inseparably with the growth and development of this school in the community.

By 1905 the industrial school was moved to its present site. In 1918 it became Lincoln Parish Training School; in 1928, it became Louisiana Negro Normal and Industrial Institute, a state-supported junior college. In 1940 a four-year, degree-granting program was initiated at what was now to be called Grambling College. Meanwhile, more and more families began to cluster in the immediate vicinity of the village and the college, more businesses were started, a post office put in operation, and the town began to grow.

During the 1958-59 school year, the duly authorized Liberal Arts Program was put into effect. For the 1959-60 school year, the College was reorganized under the following divisions: Division of Applied Sciences and Technology, Division of Education, and Division of Liberal Arts. Beginning September, 1963, the College instituted the Division of General Studies.

In September, 1953, Grambling was incorporated under the Statute laws of the State of Louisiana. The first official meeting of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen were held October 1, 1953 for the Village of Grambling, Louisiana. The first officers were a Mayor, three Aldermen and Marshal, appointed by the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

In 1959, by proclamation of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, the Village was declared a Town, with a population of 3,144 citizens.

Since the incorporation of the Town, major bond issues have been floated for the establishment of water, sewerage and a town hall. Many other developments such as streets, street lights, natural gas, telephones, etc., have been initiated by the town.

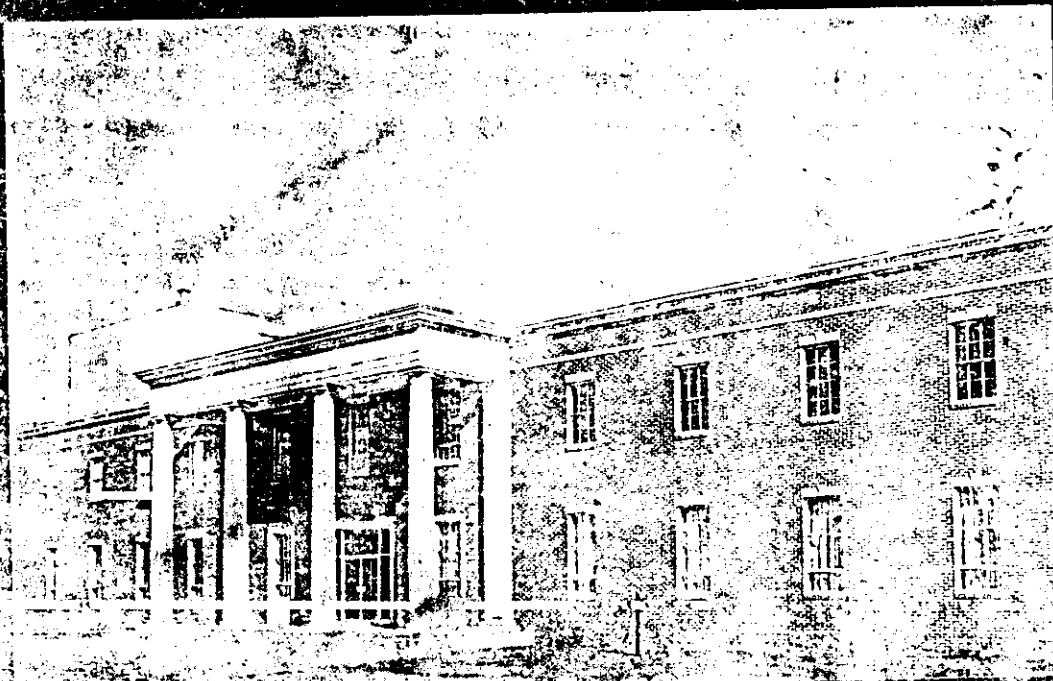
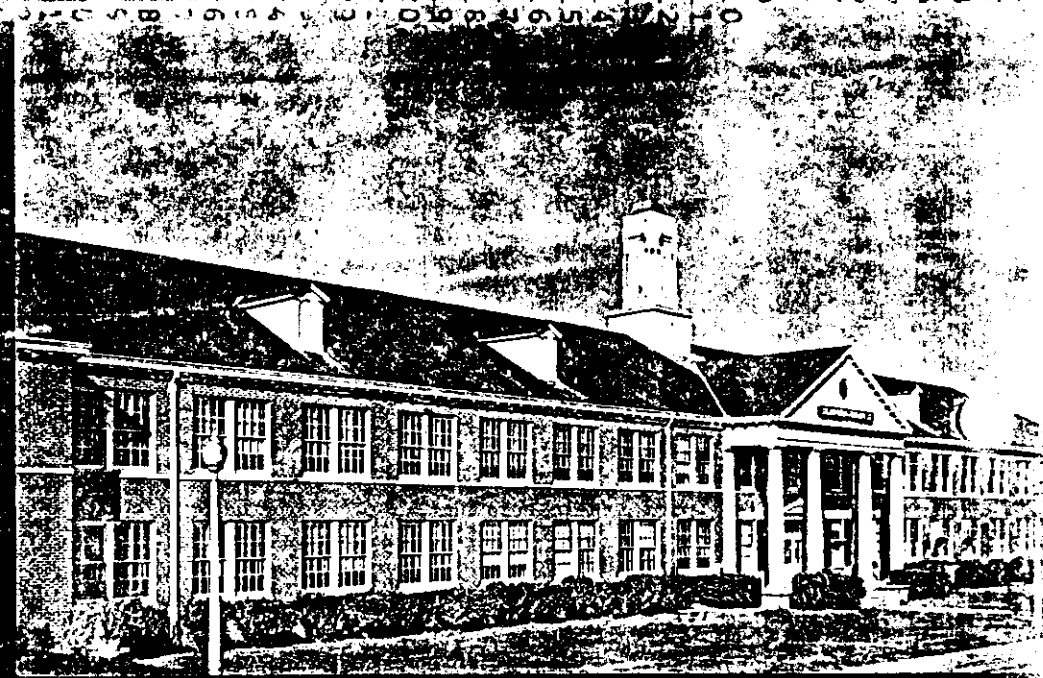
The present officers of the town are a Mayor, five Aldermen, and a Marshal elected by popular vote. Appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen are Public Utilities Commissioner, Treasurer-Clerk, Secretary-Tax Collector, and Street Commissioner. Also a Planning and Zoning Commission, consisting of nine persons.

Edited by ROY B. MOSS

Photography by Le MOSS STUDIO

1963





GRAMBLING COLLEGE  
Grambling, Louisiana  
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

POST CARD

ADDRESS

Oklahoma Card Co., Box 4637, Okla. City, Okla.

C-24903

GRAMBLING COLLEGE  
Grambling, Louisiana  
STUDENT UNION

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

POST CARD

ADDRESS

Oklahoma Card Co., Box 4637, Okla. City, Okla.

GRAMBLING COLLEGE  
Grambling, Louisiana  
FINE ARTS BUILDING

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

POST CARD

ADDRESS

Oklahoma Card Co., Box 4637, Okla. City, Okla.

C-24904

GRAMBLING COLLEGE  
Grambling, Louisiana  
WOMEN'S DORMITORY  
DORMITORY III

PLACE  
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POST CARD

ADDRESS

Oklahoma Card Co., Box 4637, Okla. City, Okla.

C-24898

GRAMBLING COLLEGE  
Grambling, Louisiana  
WOMEN'S DORMITORY  
FRESHMAN I

PLACE  
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POST CARD

ADDRESS

Oklahoma Card Co., Box 4637, Okla. City, Okla.

C-24896

GRAMBLING COLLEGE  
Grambling, Louisiana  
INFIRMARY

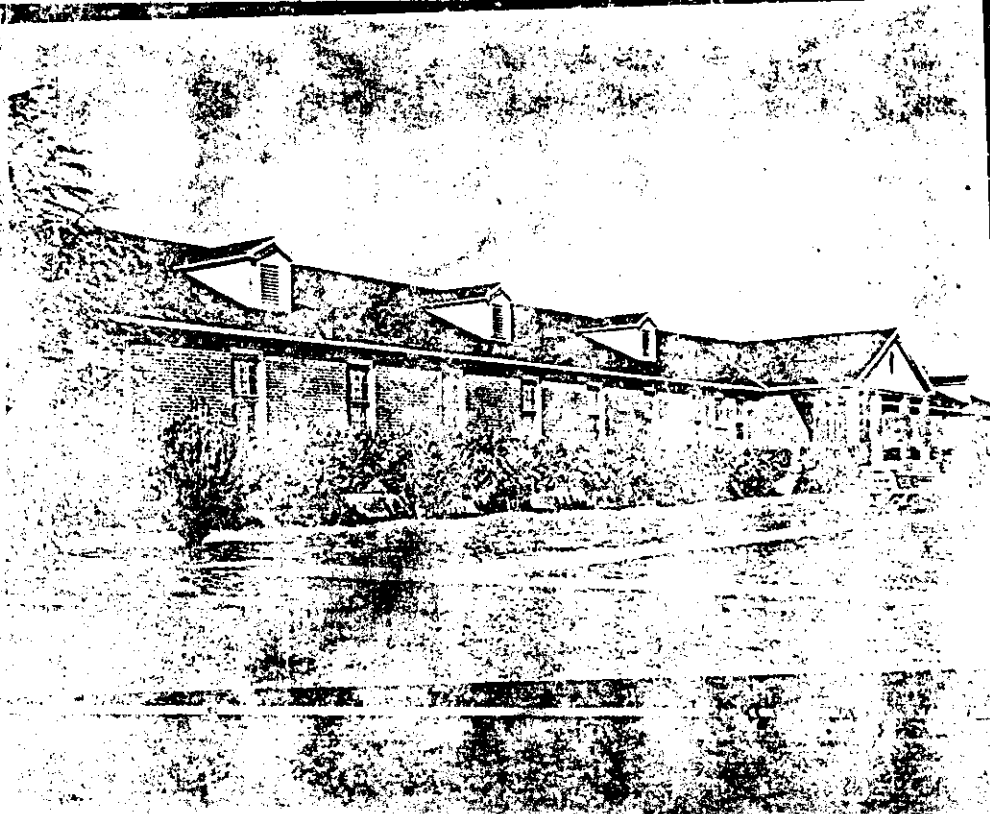
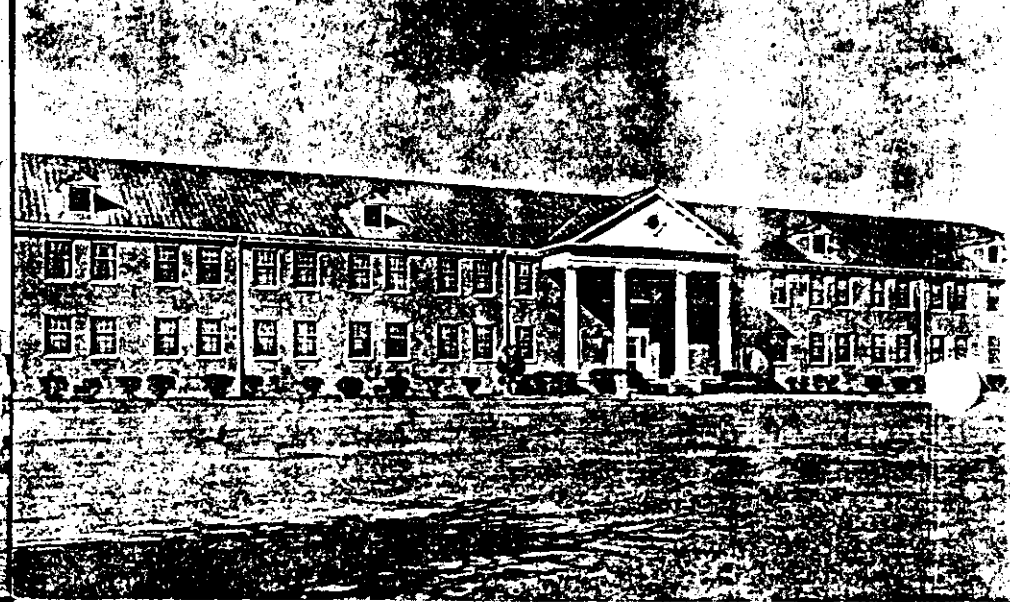
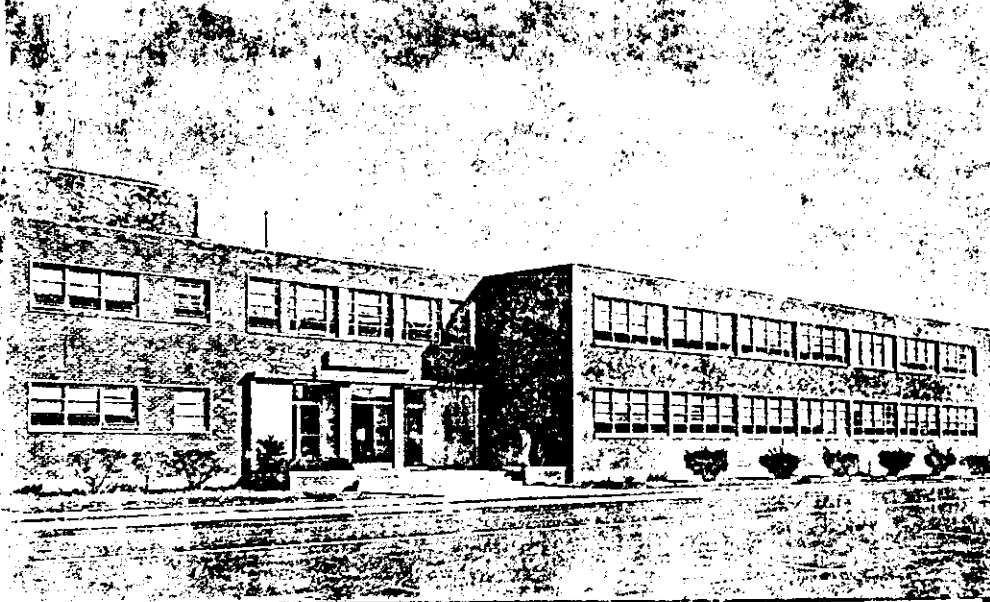
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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY



GRAMBLING COLLEGE  
Grambling, Louisiana  
WOMEN'S DORMITORY  
FRESHMEN II

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POST CARD  
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Oklahoma Card Co., Box 4637, Okla. City, Okla.

C-24897

GRAMBLING COLLEGE  
Grambling, Louisiana  
STUDENT UNION LOUNGE

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POST CARD  
ADDRESS

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C-24906

GRAMBLING COLLEGE  
Grambling, Louisiana  
GYMNASIUM

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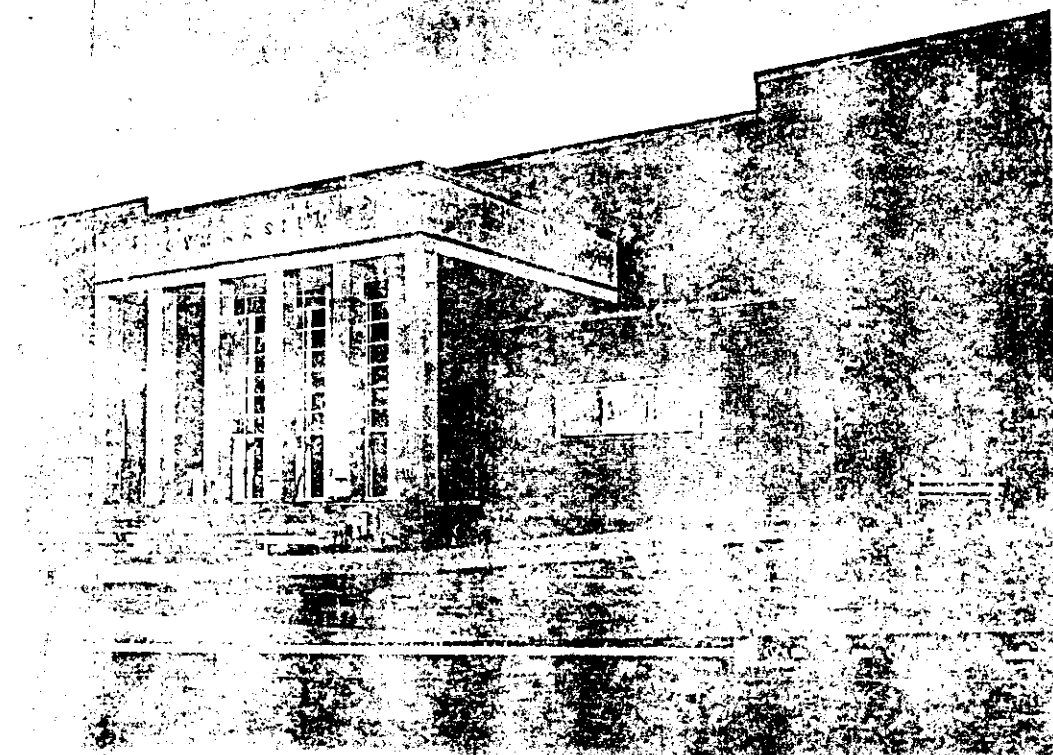
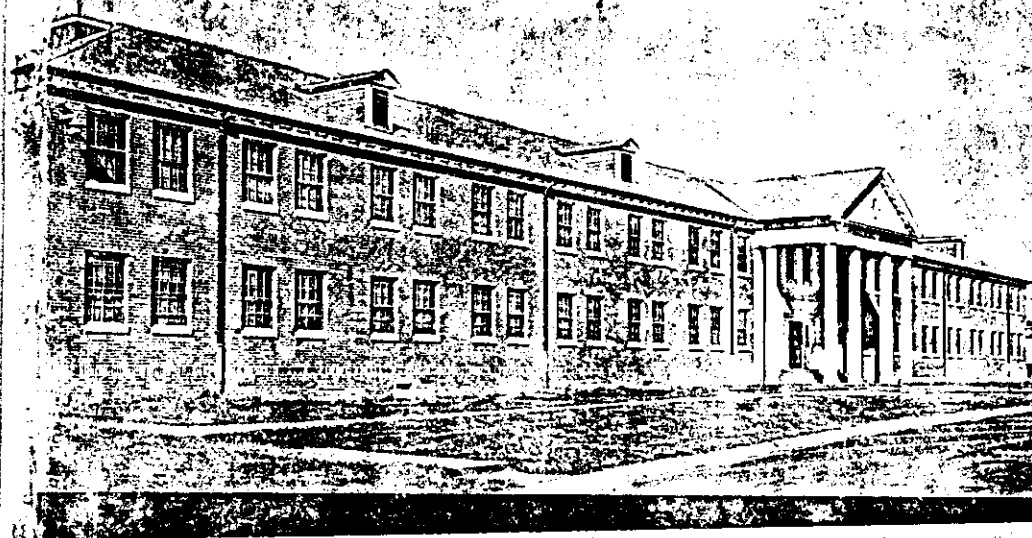
C-24895

PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING  
SWIMMING POOL

Grambling College  
Grambling, Louisiana

POST CARD

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE



GREETINGS FROM GRAMBLING COLLEGE







Conferences — Black and Gold Room.



Student Union Board



— Organizations —

Student Government



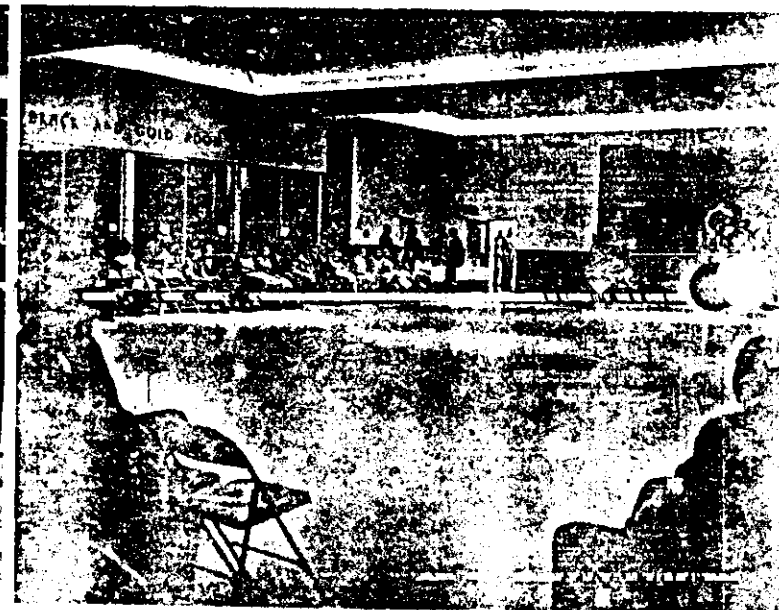
Guest Rooms



Living Room of the Campus



Tiger Room



Black and Gold Room